

The amount of dirt, garbage and ashes removed from the city is 597,807 loads, as follows :-

50,093 50,032 6,709 32,417 18,459 3,374 11,484 597,807

and rubbish contrasted with the previous years, is and rubbish contrasted with the previous years, is accounted for by the unprecedented amount of sewering, laying Croton and gas pipes, rail tracks, patching and paving streets, in conjunction with the extraordinary improvements made by our citizens this year on their property, with the constant violation of the city ordinances by builders and contractors, who leave behind them large quantities of dirt and rubbish, which this department is compelled to remove. There is not only attached to this a great expense for individual benefit, but the city loses the sale of manure by the admixture of sand, rendering it worthless to the farmer; and we are compelled to pay for that which we otherwise would get pay for. this year on their property, with the constant vio-lation of the city ordinances by builders and con-tractors, who leave behind them large quantities of dirt and rubbish, which this department is compelled to remove. There is not only attached to this a great expense for individual benefit, but the city loses the sale of manure by the admixture of sand, rendering it worthless to the farmer: and we are compelled to pay for that which we otherwise would get pay for. Section 2 of an ordinance, passed 1849, reads thus:—

Section 2 of an ordinance, passed 1849, reads thus:

All pavements hereafter to be laid in any of the streets or lanes of this city by the Superintendent of Pavements, or contractors for the construction of severs or the laying of water, gas, or other pipes, shall, after the pavement is laid, and driven down, have covered over them one inch in thickness of pure sand, and no more. Instead of "one inch of pure sand, and no more," it is almost invariably the case that three inches of fine stuff is spread upon the streets, which the first rain makes mud ankle deep; then the never ceasing wheeling of vehicles of our restless city drag for blocks, and soon converts this dirt into powder, which the first gust of wind blows into the faces of our citizens, or into their dwellings and stores, rendering the complaints to this department of a numerous and most vexatious character—vexatious, because it is not in my power to render any redress for the grievances thus justly complained of, the streets being broken up and rendered impassable for the pedestrian or vehicles, without any authority but the will of the parties committing the ast. If this course of conduct is going to be followed up by those citizens who are contractors and builders, and it is to be permitted by the authorities, taxation must necessarily increase, from which no corresponding benefit can arise. There is no city in the Union where such an assumption as breaking up and encumbering the sidewalks at will, for individual benefit, would be tolerated for a day to the sacrifice of public convenience and mutual right.

Ordinances of the city, when passed, are supposed

benefit, would be tolerated for a day to the sacrifice of public convenience and mutual right.

Ordinances of the city, when passed, are supposed to be for the protection of all, equally binding on the citizen, and which every municipal officer, by his oath, is bound to see executed. There should be a unity of action with the heads of departments, including the Mayor, or our ordinances, as a general thing, would amount to nothing, and stand as a dead letter for any safe or practical purpose.

As much has been said upon encumbering streets, side walks, docks, &c., and to whom the duty properly belongs of removing the same, the following sections from the ordinances regulating the executive department shows:—

sections from the ordinances regulating the execu-tive department shows:

Sec. 318. The Superintendent of Streets is hereby au-thorized, and it is made his duty, to order any article or thing whatsower which may encumber or obstruct a street, wharf, or pier, to be removed, and if it be not re-moved within twenty-four hours thereafter, to order the learne to be removed to the yard occupied by the Super intendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, or other suits

intendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, or other suitable place.

Sec. 319. For the purpose of defraying any expense which may be incurred in pursuance of the last section, the Superintendent of Streets may, by a requisition so be sountersigned by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps draw upon the Comptroller for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. He may in like manner renew the draft as often as may be necessary, but no renewal shall be made until the money paid upon the previous drafts shall be accounted for to the Comptroller by satisfactory vouchers for the expenditure of the money paid thereon. The money so drawn it will be understood, is taken from the appropriation for cleaning streets. Last year, three thousand one hundred dollars were so expended.

Last year, three thousand one hundred dollars were so expended.

See. 321. All articles removed as provided by section 318, may be redsemed by the swner, by his paying to the Superintendent of Streets, for the use of the corporation, the necessary expense for removal, together with six cents per day for every cart load thereof during the time it shall remain unclaimed, and further.

Sec. 323. He shall, between the first and tenth days of February, May, August, and November, in each year, advertise and sell at public anction all such articles so removed, as shall have been in the public yard or other suitable place one month prior to the time of advertising; and he shall, immediately after such sale, account for and pay the proceeds into the city treasury, &c.

Four thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents was so returned to the City Chamberlain, for proceeds of sale and redemption of goods removed from the wharves, piers, streets and allips, last year. Many of our merchants land their merchandise from their vessels upon the docks, encumbering them for weeks, never intending (if not perishable) to store the goods at all, but making a mart of

public property, for public convenience, for the sale of the merchandise, not only causing much complaint, but breaking down the piers, besides violating the ordinances. Mr. Sylvanus Gedney, former Superintendent of Streets, who had great experience in such matters, in a report upon this subject, uses the following language:

The encumbrances on the public streets, slips, piers, and bulkheads, is enormous. If a reasonable rent was paid for the public property used by private persons. I think it would amount to half a million of dollars. This has become a matter of great importance. I know not whether it would be sound policy, in a commercial and business city like ours, to enforce the law to the letter; and if it is, how can it be done? A lot of one hundred acres would hold the encumbrances, if filled to the height of twenty feet; yet I think the estimate within the real amount.

It is frequently the case that when encumbrances are removed from the streets and piers to the corporation yard, parties owning the goods, after redeening them, knock loudly at the door of the Common Council, and ask for a remission of the redemption money paid by them, and in some instances the money has been so refunded, thereby establishing a precedent of a most inconsistent, if not disgraceful, character, paying a premium for violators of the city ordinances. All ordinances that cannot be enforced should be promptly repealed, for it is by no means pleasant for those officers in the department who attempt to do their duty faithfully to be jeered by those complained of for breaking the laws. Your honorable body will be called upon to defend yourselves in a suit about to be commenced against you for daring to remove many thousands of tons of railroad iron, found laying on one of the piers of the North river, and removed to the corporation yard. The parties seek to have restored to them the redemption money. We shall see. Ordinances in reference to this subject are something or nothing:

Another prolific source of complaint is, that portions of the streets of the city are rendered almost impassable from building materials occupying two-thirds of the street. These complaints are just, and the facts are notorious, but the remedy is beyond; when the facts are notorious, but the remedy is beyond; when the facts are notorious that they shall have the permission of the Street Commissioner, and they are generally granted one-third of the street. How they avail themselves of the permit to use one-third of the street, can be accretizated by those of the press, or any who are corious in such matters. This is not all. In years gone by, when a building was to be put up, the sand dug from the cellar, to lay the foundation, was carted away by the parties when not required for building purposes. Now they pile it up two stories high series it in the street, and then expose it for sale, leaving the refuse of it on the ground fo

in the city prison for a than five days.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Streets, Street Inspectors, and polleemen of the said city, to enforce the observance of this ordinance, and the punishment of any party or parties who may violate the

to enforce the observance of this ordinance, and the punishment of any party or parties who may violate the same.

If the record of any fine can be found in any court having jurisdiction in the matter, although the ordinance is violated hourly, it is more than I am aware of. Chap. 24, title 3, revised ordinances:—
Sec. 15. No brewer, distiller, dyer, soap maker, or other person, shall cast or throw, or suffer the water to run from his manufactory, shop, house, or establishment, into any street, except between the hours of eight in the morning and five o'clock in the after soon, from the first of December until the first day of April in any year, under the jenality of twenty five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 17. Whenever any water shall be east or thrown, as provided in the 16th section of this title, the person or persons so casting or suffering the same to run from their premises, shall clean a passage for the same to run along the guitter to the river or public sewer, so that the same shall not overflow the curbstone or sidewalks, under the penalty of twenty five dollars for each neglect.

These ordinances have all been published in handbills, and distributed among the citizens, and no good citizen should plead ignorance of their existence, or attempt to avoid their enforcement.

The increase of coal sahes is very great, and in the lower part of the city and as high as Fourteenth street, in the winter they have averaged from seven to eight hundred loads per week, and in the sumer months there will be from four to five hundred loads per week. It is estimated that over thirteen thousand houses were put up, fronts altered, additional stories added, cellars dug, and various alterational stories added, cellars dug, and various altera-

loads per week. It is estimated that over thirteen thousand houses were put up, fronts altered, additional stories added, cellars dug, and various alterations made last year. There were six sewers built in the Ninth ward alone last summer, some of them of such a character that, if paid for, are a fraud upon the public, besides destroying the grade of the streets. There is an ordinance that requires the certificate of the Superintendent of Streets before the parties come get their pay. These certificates are rarely sought for, and the presumption is, that they get their money without one. Two railroads were laid, last year, the entire length of the west side of the city, destroying all the manure along the line and adjacent thereto.

There were cleared two additional wards last year, by resolution, not included in the appropriation;

There were cleared two additional wards last year, by resolution, not included in the appropriation; also, ten streets higher up, running from the East to the North rivers, the whole embracing a distance of about two hundred and thirty miles. Strict enforcement of the ordinances which make it a misdemeanor to throw ashes, garbage, &c., &c., into the streets, would tend materially to promote the cleanliness of the city. It should be sonsidered sufficient cause for the suspension of a policeman for allowing these substances to be continually thrown in the streets on his beat; the streets would soon be clean; and I here enjoin all good citizens to aid in an object so devoutly to be wished. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY ARCULARIUS, JR.,

Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Gold Found in the Cherokee Nation.—The following extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen of the United States, says the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 2d instant, at Talequah, Cherokee Nation, to a merchant in our city, corroborates the verbal reports which have reached here a few days since. That a rich gold mine has been discovered in the Cherokee Nation may be true, and we expect in a few weeks to see a general rush to it. But we must admonish our citizens of one fact—this country belongs to the Cherokees, and is solely under the laws of these people. No white man can work this mine without permission from the Cherokee authorities. All others will be intruders and be liable to removal by the United States military:—

TALEQUAR, C. N., Feb 21, 1853.

Have you yet heard of the gold mine recently found in this nation? It is some 75 miles from here, beyond Grand river, on Horse creek. Some 150 men are now at work there. Have not seen any of the gold myself, only heard of it second hand. Horse creek is near the "neutral land" and if gold is found on that, Uncle San I guess will be keen to buy it. GOLD FOUND IN THE CHEROKEE NATION. - The

New Hampshire Election.

OUR CONCORD CORRESPONDENCE Annexed I send you, in advance of publication, nearly complete returns of the New Hampshire State election, which took place Tuesday, March 3, as they have been received by the publisher of the New Hampshire Patriot,

DUSTINE HOLD	1853.			1852.		
Counties.	Martin (dem.)	Bell (whig)	and scattering).	Martin (dem.)	Sawyer (whig)	and scattering)
Rockingham	4,619	3,131 2,058	1,177	4,462		
Belknap		1.118	367	2 155	2,214 1,270	
Carroll	2,353	852	588	2,379	848	668
Merrimack		1,644	1,285	4,614	2,040	
Hillsborough	4,798	3,008	1,800			2,063
Cherhire	2,206	2,062	742			715
Sullivan Grafton		1,162	537 979	2,074 4,397	1,282	1,161
Coos		310			299	329
214 towns	30 450 25,463	17,356		30,147 29,095		9,470
Martin's maj Martin's m	ajority.		26,463	1,052	last yes	29,095 Ar.
The above re	capitul	ation p	resents	the fo	llowing	; su

AIBNY, March 16, 1853.

Great Flare Up in the Senate on the Rival Canal Measures—
M' Murray for the First Time Twing the Lead—Strong Op-

position by Vanderbilt, dc.

The two great rival measures before the Legislature are one submitted by Senator Vanerbilt, to submit the ques-tion of an alteration of the costitution to raise funds by anticipating the surplus cans revenues; the other, the bill brought forward in the Asembly, by which a tax of seven tenths of a mill will be lid directly upon the peo-ple, and an imposition of tos upon railroad freight. These are the two antagonisti propositions which are now engaging the serious attntion of the Legislature. Which of the two will ultimatly be adopted it is now abcontended, that by an alteraton of the constitution, so as to allow the anticipation of the constitution, so as to allow the anticipation of the remainder of the canal revenues, some two millia five hundred thousand dellars are to be expended annually towards the comrevenues, some two millio five hundred thousand dellars are to be expended annually towards the completion of the State works. The friends of this measure are certain that in the carse of six years, and by an expenditure of ten millions and a half, the whole of the canals of this State will then be finally completed, in accordance with the wishes of the people of this State, and sufficiently ample through all time for the transportation of the immerse quantities of produce which will seek a market at the Atlantic seabord. Those whe are in favor of taxing the people generals, and the railroads particularly, allege that their proposition is the most economical, most democratic, and more aceptable to the wishes of a large majority of the people. This plan anticipates an expendature of some eight hundred thousand dollars annually towards improving the candition of the canals.

The bill which embraces the latter principles, as adopted by the House, came up in he Senate this morning, from the Committee on Finances. Measurs. M'Murray and Conger were in favor, and Mr. Morna against it. A motion was made to make it a specialorder previous to the time (to morrow) of taking up Mr. Vanderbilt's constitutitional resolutions. Upon this notion a long, irregular debate occured, in which a dozen seastors largely participated. The whole canal tax, and the general policy of the State, and also the policy of the whigh domorate and all other parties was discussed. Mr. M'Merray took strong ground in favor of the Assembly bill and advocated direct taxation, to the surprise of maiy Senators, and a large listening auditory. As chairman of the Finance Committee, his remarks were listened to with great attention. The debate continued until no o'clock, when, after various unsuccessful amendments being offered, the bill was made a special order immediatly after the Vanderbilt resolutions are disposed of. The vote stood two to one in favor of the proposition adopted.

After a protracted discussion in the Iones to-day, the Fmigrant bill was

Theatrical and Musical. Theatrical and Musical.

Bowney Thrater—The new specticle entitled the "Arab and his Steed" was witnessed again last evening by a densely crowded andionce. It is decidedly a very entertaining piece, and reflects much credit upon the management for the masterly manner in which it is produced. It will be repeated to night, with Wallett, Stevens, and Mrs. Grattan in the leading parts. The nautical drama of the "Dream at Sea" will also be played.

of the "Dream at Sea" will also be played.

BROADWAY THEATEK.—Mr. Forrest, the distinguished American tragedism, is to personate his great Shukspearean character of "Othello" this evening, being the six teenth night of his engagement. Mr. Conway will sustain the part of lago, and Mme. Ponisi that of Desdemona-The house is every night filled to overflowing, and Mr. Forrest is greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. The excellent farce of "Who Speaks First" will be the concluding feature.

ing feature.

Niblo's Garden — Donizetti's opera styled "Lucia di Lammermoor," is to be presented this evening at Niblo's, by Madame Sontag's grand and complete company. The character of Lucia will be personated by Madame Sontag: that of Edgardo by Signor Pozzolini and Sir Henry Ashton by Signor C. Badiali. The theatre, no doubt, will be filled in every department. every department.

in every department.

Burton's Tharra:—Manager Burton's announcement for this evening comprises a repetition of Shakspeare's comedy of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which he has so successfully produced, and the farce of the 'Phenomenon'—the casts of which include all the comedians. Burton's endeavors are very deservedly crowned with success, for he spares neither labor nor expense in his selections.

NATIONAL THRATRE -The benefit of Yankee Locke is to NATIONAL THEATHE.—The benefit of Yankee Locke is to take place this evening. The bill of amusement provided is a sure guarantee for a full house. The Irish drams of 'Brian Borothme' will be the commencing feature, and will be succeeded by the comedy of 'In Every Body's Map,' the pantomine of 'Mons. Dechalumeaux.' and tight repe performances by Lean Jarelli and Charles water. Furdy's energetic management continues to Mys Malvina, the Wallack's THEATER.—The benefit of Miss Malvina, the favorite damenus is to come off this evening at Wallack's Comment.

WALLACK'S THEATPR.—The benefit of Riss Malvina, the favorite damesus, is to come off this evening at Wallack's. We doubt' not but that the theatre will be filled in every available department, for her style is very pleasing, and has added much to the pleasure of the large audiences which nightly assemble at this popular establishment. The pieces selected are the comedy of "The Road to Ruin," and the farce of the "Good for Nothing," in which Miss Malvina will appear as Nan.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—The same excellent bill of enter-tainment which was given at this popular establishment yesterday afternoon and evening is to be repeated to-day. It comprises the amusing farces of "Allow me to Apolo-gise," "My Friend in the Straps," "Your Life's in Dan-ger," and "Blue Beard."

ger," and "Blue Beard."

ST. CHARLES THARTHE—Mr. J. R. Scott, the popular American tragedian, is to personate the character of Virginius this evening. He has attracted large asemblages so far, and was received with much delightand approbation. The laughable farce of "P. P. or theMan and the Tiger" is to be the concluding feature, Mr.Lef-fingwell appearing as Bob Blueskin, and Mrs. Massu, a rising young artiste, as Susan Startle.

CRCUE.—The attractive performances of Madame Tourniaire, at the Amphitheatre, continue to draw crorded audiences. The French troupe, together with these popular artists, the Rivers family, are to perform again this evening.

this evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Christy's Ethlopian Opera
Company, are as attractive as ever, their large hall being
filled nightly with highly respectable andences. The
programme for this evening is very attractive.

Woon's Missirums continue to attract and delight
crowded assemblages. Their programme forthis evening
comprises singing, dancing, instrumental pieces, burlesque lectures, wittlefsms, and burlesque acrobatic
feats.

DR. VALENTINE'S ECCENTRIC LECTURES at Hope Chapel are very well attended. He is to continue hem all this

Professor Heller's Evenings or Diametre.—Professor Heller, the astonishing necromancer, announces another attractive selection of feats for this evening RESERV'S THAMES.—The public should by all means mbrace the present opportunity of seeing his beautiful santing, as its exhibition will shortly closs. BANYARD'S HOLY LAND.—The exhibitions of this splen-did panorama are attended with great success. The ad-

dition of the "Shrine of the Holy Cross" has enhanced

w. A. Ponten's Brown.—This highly talented negro performer, who has been for many years a prominent member of Christy's famed band of minstrels, is to take his annual benefit to-merrow evening. We wish him DR. Borreon is to give the second lecture of his second series on geology this evening, at Metropolitan Hall. The attendance last night was very large and respectable, and, no doubt, will be still more so this evening.

Marine Affairs.

THE STRAMBUT CHEROKEE, McGowan, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, 6th inst., and Porto Bello 7th. She brings 250 passengers, whose names will be found in another column. She brings nothing later from the Pacific. Reports the health of the 1sth nus good. No deaths

 FORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.—During the month of January, 1853, there were cleared from the port of San Francisco 128 vessels, of the following nations and tomage:—Nations.
 No. Vessels.
 No. Tons.

 American
 90
 37,006

 British
 17
 6,330

 Mexican
 7
 853

 Peruvian
 2
 194

 Hawaiian
 4
 700

 Chilian
 5
 1,168

 Sardinian
 1
 151

 Dutch
 1
 470

 Hamburg
 1
 322
 Total number of vessels 128 Total tonnage

Of the following denominations :-Of the following de Steamers.

American . 14
British . 0
Mexican . 0
Peruvian . 0
Howaiian . 0
Chilian . 0
Sardinian . 0
Dutch . 0
Hamburg . 0

Total 14 32 25 22 28

Court of General Sessions.

Pefore Judge Beebe and Ald. Brisley and Tiemann.

A THRICE TOLD TALE.

MARCH 17.—Mary Ann Haley, indicted for stealing \$515 in bank bills from Thomas Liscomb, a seafaring man, on Sunday evening last, in a house in Manhattan alley, Reade street was placed on trial. The circumstances deposed to by the prosecutor and Officer Dowling, of the Sixth ward, were stated in the police intelligence in The Herald of Tuesday last. No trace of the portmonnaic or the money itself had been discovered, and the prisoner denied all knowledge of it. The jury retired, and, after an absence of nearly an hour, came in and said it was not probable they could agree, whereupon they were discharged. There being nothing else ready, the Court adjourned.

The Covington and Ohio Railroad bill passed the Senate of Virginia on the 11th inst., with an additional appropriation of \$4,000,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 17-6 P. M. There were large sales of Nicaragua, Cumberland, and Erie, this morning, at prices a fraction below those current at the close yesterday. Most of the operations were on time, showing no let up in the tightness of the money market. At the first board New Jersey Zinc declined # per cent; Nicaragua, #; Harlem; #; Reading Railroad, #; Hudson River Railroad, ½. Florence and Keyport advanced ½ per cent; Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, ½; St. Lawrence Mining Company, ½. At the second board, there were more evidences of weakness, and but very.
little business was transacted. Nicaragua fell off 4
per cent; Erie Railroad, 4; Hudson River Railroad,
1. There was a very active demand for money
throughout the day, and the pressure is likely to be more severe than ever. A large failure in Baltimore was reported this morning, which caused a great

hill side, draining themselves, and affording every advantage that could be wished for in convenience for working and for running the coal down to the railroad depots and to the steamboat wharves, which are nowhere more than half a mile distant from the pit mouth. The superficial vein, of four and a half to six feet thick, is acknowledged to be the best coal available for the market of Cleveland and the lakes. It is got out in bright. bituminous, hard lumps, very free from iron and sulphur, and its quality makes it sought after with avidity by the Ohio steamers The company can deliver their coal at Cleveland for less than two dollars per ton. The prices it com mands there range from three dollars to four dollars and there is as ample a margin for profit on what they furnish at the pit mouth for steamboat, manufacturing and domestic consumption. To enable them to open out the coal veins more thoroughly, to lay down their tracks from the wharves and railroad depots to the mines, andt o work more extensively this Cleveland coal traffic, and, also, to improve the wharves and landing, the Wellsville Company now come into the market for a loan.

The Norwich Courier states that Judge Wait, of the Superior Court, has issued an injunction against the Eastern Bank at West Killingly, thus closing its doors for the present. As before mentioned, the circulation of this bank is \$110,000, in addition to which it has other liabilities which will raise the whole amount of its debts to \$133,600. Its asset according to the paper above quoted, are \$40,00° and bonds or stock of the Rock Island (III.) Research \$10,000 in specie, and \$15,000 receivable 00.

discounted to customers—making in all filroad for The earnings of the Michigan Centra February were as annexed :-

\$40,045 92 21,143 22 Increase. \$6,026 28 \$6,85 \$4,025 \$15,902 75

Entrings for the first darter of the fiscal year

Earnings for the first bruary 28th, as compared with same time last veight. Miscel's. Total.

1868. \$50,850 47 \$78,10 37 \$4,025 \$141,964 84 \$1852. 33,049 92 48,57 32 296 \$4,579 49

Increase. \$20,785 55 \$32,71 05 \$3,729 \$57 086 35 of the company, ending

Being an average isrease over last year of about sixty seven per cent.

The receipts of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cin-

innati, and Clevend and Eric Railroads for Feb-

tion in February, 1852.

The coinage and deposits of the branch mint at New Gleans, during the month of February, 1853, were a follows :NEV ORIEANS BEING! MINT-COINAGE AND DEPOSITS.

 The following synopsis of the report of the Com-missioners of the Public Works of Ohio gives the amount received and expended in each week during the years 1851 and 1852 :--

The years 1861 and 1852:—

PUBLIC WORKS OF ORDO—REMEITS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1861 and 1862.

1861 and 1862.

Gross om't Ano't exoft toll re- pend'd for ceived.

M. and E Canal. \$207.494 25 \$160.588 44 \$196.395 81 \$05.00 \$10.00 Net proceeds of public works in 1851 and 1852.... \$5

Totals. \$737,562 99 \$549,333 82 \$17,579 52 \$205,808 69 Deduct losses. 17,579 52 Net proceeds of public works in 1851 and 1852... \$188,229 17 The report shows that during the year 1852 there were expended on the Miami and Eric Canal the

five cents, while the whole amount of the receipts of this great thoroughfare, from Cincinnati and the Wabash Valley to Lake Erie, have been only three hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

The Board of Currency gives the annexed exhibit

enormous sum of three hundred and thirty-five thou-

sand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-

of the condition of the banks of New Orleans on the 26th of February, 1853:--Banks of New Orleans.

Banks. Louns. Banks. Louisians. Louisians. Louisians. Louisians. \$4,840,067 55
Canal and Banking Co. 3,965,779 28
Louisiana State Bank. 4,547,223 32
Mechanics' and Traders' 2,243,635 39
Union. 58,200 00 Specie. \$2,611,177 54 1,923,022 94 2,916,082 84 1,458,620 19 273,374 24 Total.....\$15,294,905 54
Citizens' Bank.....
Consolidated Association \$9,182,277 75 70,358 41 4,008 92 \$9,256,645 08

Banks. Circulation.
Louisiana. \$1,937,204 10
Canal and Banking Co. 2,457,767 245
Louisiana State Bank. 2,149,415 00
Mechanics' and Trader.' 949,880 00
Union : 25,520 00 Deposits. \$4,770,715 61 ,2605,110 21 4,851,524 05 2,315,867 38 15,140 35 Total......\$7,519,786 60 Citizens' Bank........5,987 75 Consoldated Association 8,317,59 \$14,558,357 60 6,464 30 2,041 93 Total \$7,534,091 94 \$14,566,863 83 | Banks | Liabilities exclusions | Liabilities exclusions | St. 340, 950 43 |
Louisiana	St. 340, 950 43
Canal and Banking Co	5,948, 546 22
Louisiana State Bank	7,766, 525 21
Mechanics' and Traders' 3,400,513 55	
Union	224,197 75

The banks of New Orleans have lately largely increased their supply of specie, and the aggregate now exceeds the total circulation more than two and a half millions of dollars. The deposits correspond very nearly with the amount of loans, and the assets exceed the liabilities, (exclusive of capital,) \$14.084.161. The annexed table of copper mining companies of

\$46,521,149 28

Lake Superior may be interesting to those con-

more severe than ever. A large failure in Baltimore was reported this morning, which caused a great deal of excitement in certain circles. Many are apprehensive that more will follow. During the past week the mercantile classes have been more embarrassed than for many years before, and a contraction has commenced that will ultimately place things upon a healthier basis. The ordeal through which they must pass may prove fatal to many; but it is better that such a purging should be made now than the disease become more deeply seated, when the treatment would be more serious, and the result less favorable.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day amounted to \$223,265; payments, \$119,749.89—balance, \$6,819,369.23.

Capitalists must bear in mind that Simeon Draper wilk sell at auction to-morrow—Friday, March 19—at the Merchants' Exchange, at twelve o'clock, eighty thousand dollars of the bonds of the Wellsville Coal and Land Company. These bonds bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, with coapons attached, payable january and July, in this city, principal payable in 1862. This company owns a valuable tract of bituminous coal land at Wellsville, on the Ohio river. There are two wide extended beds on the company's property, both of good quality, but of varied excellence. The veins are of a convenient working thickness, and all crop out at the hill side, draining themselves, and affording every advantage that could be wished for in convenience to the property advantage that could be wished for in convenience to the search of the property is advantage that could be wished for in convenience that could be wished for in convenience to the search of a convenience that could be wished for in convenience advantage that could be wished for in convenience to the search of a convenience that could be wished for in convenience that could be wished for in convenience to the search of the search of a convenience that could be wished for in convenience that could be wished for in co cerned:-

When all these companies get into ative operation we shall probably have a full suppy of native copper. The time is not far distant wen we shall be large exporters of this valuable mal. The only impediment to the continuous naviation between Lake Superior and England is oned by the rapids of the St. Marie river, round wich a canal, to be made by the State of Michigan's to be commenced this spring-Congress havin voted a grant of 750,000 acres of land for the purpose. The Canadian government also in id to construct a canal around their rapids on the British side. These canals need be only about a ne in length, and will overcome a fall of twenty de feet. They will be of the to accommodate the widest largest section, so / to accommodate the widest steamers navigatir Lake Superior. Hence it is evident that a screy ropeller of large dimensions may proceed thron, Lake Huron, Lake Erle, and the Welland Can into Lake Ontario, and thence, pass-ing by Montal and Quebec, down the St. Lawrence, and into Atlantic, and thence over to Swansea or Long. In the present extraordinary demand for coyr, it may be of interest to anon that for coyr, it may be of interest copper can be ob-haus a supplies of the purest copper can be ob-haus by the proper application of capital and , it may be of interest to know that inextain by the proper application of capital and ang skill, in both of which the proprietors of See mines appear to be sadly deficient, as will be anifest from the circumstance that the product of the mines was only 2,500 tons in 1852, whilst the consumption of the United States is upwards of 6.000 tons per annum, and rapidly increasing.

We published yesterday an extract from a letter received from a correspondent in the Cumberland coal region, which was calculated to injure the character of the coal from that section. The annexed letters, one from the President of the New Creek Coal Company-A. Ashfield-and one from the President of the Llangollan Coal Company-James Wynne-shows that our correspondent was entirely wrong in his statements, and we hasten to make the correction :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CREEK COAL CO., 47 Wall street.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1853.

Observing by a paragraph copied into the money article of your valuable paper this morning, that an attempt is made to disparage the coal of our six feet vein, as well as that of others in the Westernport region, we would state for the satisfaction of the stockholders, that whatever may be the character of that vein belonging to companies on the Maryland side of the Potomac, there is no better coal in the world than that from the New Creek Coal Company vein which is on the opposite or Virginia side. In fact, one of the principal inducements for opening upon this vein, (the company having all the others found in the Cumberland region.) was on account of its remarkable superiority, and which has been amply shown to the satisfaction of numerous persons who have seen it burning at the office of the company. The six feet vein is free from sulphur and other impurities, leaving a clear white ash, and being one of the lowest veins, has the whole seight of the monatain resting upon it, which is supposed to account for its remarkable conventions and coldifier.

impurities, leaving a clear white ash, and being one of the lowest veins, has the whole zeight of the mountain resting upon it, which is supposed to account for its remarkable compactness and solidity. In the course of a few weeks, we have no doubt these disparaging assertions will be further and satisfactorily disproved by regular supplies from the six fest vein of the New Creek Company, which will then be put upon the market.

OFFICE OF THE LLANGOLLAN MINING COMPANY, New York, March 17, 1853.

Six.—The money article in the Herald of to day contains a statement, from an unknown correspondent, in relation to the character of the coal of the Westernport district of the Cumberland coal field, which so nearly affects the interests of the Llangollan Mining Company that I feel myself called upon to make an explanation, so far, at least, as that company is concerned. The Llangollan Mining Company is possessed of a landed property of about thirteen hundred acres, traverace by the various coal seams found in that region. A part of this land is located in the George's Creek Valley, near the railroad now being made by the George's Creek Company, and contains as valuable a deposit of what is known as the fourteen feet seam as is to be found in the coal field,

Another portion of the Liangollan Company's possessions in directly upon the Baltimore and Onio Railread, 12 the short transit through the coal field, and is not traversed by the fourteen feet seam, but contains several others, among which is the six feet seam alluded to by our correspondent. The company is engaged in developing this latter property, and as I have within the last few days returned from an inspection of these works, I am probably as well informed in regard to their operations as your correspondent possibly can be. The mountain side, selected for openings on account of the convenience to the railroad, a showed on its surface included the seam in the seam of the convenience of the railroad, a showed on its surface included the seam in the coal sense. These knolls require occasional basting, and sense of occasional knolls, doubtless pended to the upheaval of the whole range of mountains in the coal sense. These knolls require occasional basting, and continues produce a rusty appearance in the coal, but do not injure its quality as a fuel. The drift in the six hundred and fifty feet, and generally shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam of uniform size, but occasional barriagh shows the seam occasional barriagh shows the seam occasional barriagh shows the

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150 do...b38 51½ 50 do...\$10 61½
160 do...bmw 30½ 100 do...\$3 61½

CITY TRADE REPORT.

ASHES.—We have only to notice sales of 48 bbls., at \$556½ a \$5 62½ for pearls, and \$4 75 a \$4 81½ for pots, per 100 lbs.

BREAD-TUFPS.—By reducing their claims 6½c. per bbl, bolders found purchasers for 12,400 bbls.—superfine No. 2 at \$4 25 a \$4 37½; ordinary to choice State at \$4 62½ a \$4 57½; mixed to fancy Western at \$4 81½ a \$506½; common to good Ohio at \$4 87½ a \$5 12½; superfine Candian, in bond, at \$5; mixed to good Southern and fancy Genesce at \$5 a \$5 25; fancy Ohio at \$5 12½; a \$5 37½; extra Genesce at \$5 25 25 a \$5 75; extra Western at \$3 37½ a \$5,75; favorite Southern at \$5 37½ a \$5 62½; and fancy do at \$5 62½ a \$5 25 a \$5 75; extra Western at \$5 37½ a \$5,75; favorite Southern at \$5 37½ a \$5 62½; and fancy do at \$5 62½ a \$5 75 per bbl. Pennsylvania and Jersey commeal retailed at \$3 and \$3 12½ per bbl. Wheat was more active, but prices were not maintained; the day's sales included 5,000 bushels Genesce white at \$1 15; 18,000 Western do. in part, \$1 16, and 5,000 do. red in part \$1 05. There were 1,000 bushels rye (afloat) procured at 92c., though the article was generally held at \$4 a 95c. per bushel. Earley and oats were unchanged. Corn continued dull and languid-sales were made of 24,000 bushels at 59 a 65c. for unsound to prime Southern white and yellow, per bushel.

Cassia.—About 1,200 mats changed hands, at 32½c. and yellow, per bushel.

• CASSIA.—About 1,200 mats changed hands, at 321/4c.

and yellow, per bushel.

Assia.—About 1,200 mats changed hands, at 32½c. per lb.

COFFEE.—The day's business embraced 100 bags Java at 11½c. a 11¾c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 10c., and 1,250 bags Rio at 9½c. a 9½c. per lb.

COTTON.—The desire to buy increased to day, and the business ran up to 5,000 or 6,000 bales, at prices ½c. higher than the closing rates yesterday. The operations were chirdly on speculation.

FREIGHTS.—There was more activity, and rates closed firmer. About 8,000 a 10,000 bbls. flour were engaged for Liverpool, at 2a. 6d. A vessel was filled with 20,000 bushels grain, in bulk, at 7½d., and 25,000 bushels wheat in separate lots were engaged at 7½d. a 8d., and about 1,100 bales cotton chirdly at ¼d. including 150 bales at 9.32d. To London about 8,000 bbls. flour were taken at 2a. 9d. and afterwards 3s. was asked. To Havre cotton was engaged at ½c., ashes and rice at \$8 a \$10. To California rates ranged from 55c. to 85c. The ship Oregon, for Melbourne, Australia, was nearly full, and is to sail on the 21st inst. The ship St. Thomas, for Sydney, was also nearly full, and had only room for some ten additional passengeers.

FRUIT.—There were 200 bexes bunch raisins taken at \$2 75.

HAY was held at \$1 a \$1 12½, and in request, at 12½

HAY was held at \$1 a \$1 12%, and in request, at 12%cts. less, per 100 lbs.

Hops were selling in small lots at 21 a 22c. per lb.

Latits.—Eastern were in active demand, at \$2 50 per

LICORICE PASTE.-A parcel of 25 cases was bought

Hops were selling in small lots at 21 a 22c. per lb.
LATHS.—Eastern were in active demand, at \$2 50 per 1,000.
LICORICE PASTE.—A parcel of 25 cases was bought at 22c.
LIMB.—Rockland seemed quiet at \$1 for common and \$1 45 for lump, per bbl.
Naval. Storks.—Crude turpentine was quoted at \$4 87 ½ a \$5 per 280 lbs. Some 250 bbls. spirits turpentine were procured at 62 a 63c. per gallon. Rosin varied little.
OHS.—Whale and sperm were as last quoted. A limited business was transacted in linseed, at 71c. a 72c. per gallon.
PROVERONS.—Pork seemed firmer; sales were made of 400 bbls. new, at \$14 62½ a \$14 75 for prime; and \$15 87 ½ a \$16 12½ for mess, per bbl. Some 225 paskages shoulders and hams realized 6½ a and 9½ c. a 19½ c. per lb. There were 300 packages lard disposed of at 9½ c. a 9½ c. per lb. East ruled dull and heavy, the day's sales did not exceed 300 bbls., at \$5 26 a \$5 75 for country mess; and \$12 75 for city do., sep 25 a \$10 75 for country mess; and \$12 75 for city do., per bbl. 60 bbls. beef hams were sold at \$15 50 per 220 lbs.
REAL Extate.—Sales at auction—By A. J. Bleecker.—House (four story) and lot No. 396 Madison street, house 25 50, lot 25x100, \$5 750; house and lot No. 191 East Fifteenth street, near Suyyesant square, \$7,855; house (three story, brick front) and lot No. 83 Proome street, near Lewis, lot 25x100, buse 25x300 main part, with brick continuation 20x100, \$5 375; house and lease of lot (with ground rent of \$150) No. 157 Chambers street, \$9,750; house (two story, basement and attic, brick front) and lot No. 18 avenue C, west side, between Second and Third streets, let 21.1x22, house 20.1x27, \$3,700; house and lot 15 avenue C, adjoining above, same dimensions, \$3,900; a lot on Ninth avenue, corner of Sixty-sixth street, 25 1x100, \$4,400; 2 do. on do. adjoining, \$2,275 each; 2 do. on Sventy-ninth street, ach 25x100, \$256 each. 19 Wm. H. Franklin—4 lots on 117th st., 100 feet from Fifth avenue, 25x100, 10, \$500; 1 do. on Ninth avenue, colt 300; 100; 3000.

By James M. Miller—Malf of two bl

public.
WHENEXY was rather cheaper. The sales consisted of 500 bbls., at 22c. a 22 ½c. for Jersey; and 22 ½c. a 22 ½c. for prison, per gallon.